Bombay. I would like to Know from the Minister whether they are also included in the linguistic survey.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Yes, they are also included.

SHRI 'JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chair man, Sir I am happy that for Bombay there will be a separate census of those who are speaking different languages. Sir, one problem in Maharashtra and especially in Bombay, is that the exodus of people in Bombay from other States hascreated difficulties relating to water, sanitation and housing. In our country everybody has a right to go anywhere he likes. It creates problems. After conducting the census we find that every year there *is* an increase in the population of Bombay because of the people coming from other States. The infrastructure is required for them. I would like to know from the Central Government whether it give special assistance to Maharashtra to meet this problem. Sir, this is a problem created by others and we are suffering from that. I know, in *my* own constituency, several people who come from outside are staying in slums and we have to provide amenities to them. The State Government cannot meet all the expenses. I would like to know whether the Central Government would give special assistance to Bombay for this purpose. On the Central Government land, 'no objection certificates' are not given whereas many Departments of the Central Government have given. But the Railway and the Civil Aviation Department have not given. This has created a problem for Bombay. I would like to know whether the Government would sympathetically consider that proper monetary assistance is given to Bombay to solve this problem.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It i» for the State Government to take up this issnt with the Finance Commission,

*145. [The questioner (Shri Jibon *Roy) was absent. For answer, vide* col .....infra)

Illegal migrants in North-Eastern States

*146. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any estimates about the number of illegal migrants into each of the North-Eastem States, including Assam during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with district-wise breakup of illegal migrants in each of the above Slates;

(c) whether Government have taken any effective steps to check the illegal migration from Bangladesh and Nepal to this country; .

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statetment

It is difficult to give the exact number of infiltrators from across the border into the North Eastern States as they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population because of ethnic and 'linguistic similarities.

Government have taken a series of steps to prevent infiltration which include strengthening of Border Security Force, Strengthening of Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIFVMobile Task Force (MTF) Schemes, Construction of border road and fence, issue of identity cards, setting up of Tribunals etc. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh and some modalities have been arrived at for the

Border Security Force to hand over certain categories of illegal migrants| influtrators to the Bangladesh Rifles.

Police Stations, outposts and immigration checkposts on Indo-Nepsl border have been alerted to keep strict vigil. Border Security and Policing have also been tightened all along the border.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Mini ster whether the Government is aware that the ire of the Bodo militants mani fest in their recent series of attacks was primarily directed against the continuous illegal immigration from Bangladesh. The basic problem was enchroacbment on tribal. The Bodos have be- come terrorists to protect their own forest lands on which their livelihood depended. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to strictly apply the Foreigners Act and also propose to seal the border with Bangladesh, and, if not, what the reasons therefor are.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (.SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I wish what the hon. Member has said fa true. Actually, the attacks on the people in that area were not because of any encroachment on their forest land It was a regular fight between the Boodos and the non-Bodos. So, it has nothing to do with the encroach merit which the Bangladeshis, who seems to havs crossed over, have done on certain lands. That is the problem which is understandable. But, every effort is being made to see that they are able to go to the Tribunals which have been set up. They will take the decision and thereafter it would be possible to drive them out. But, if everybody tries to take the law into hi3 own hand and forcibly tries, to evict the people, it will create problems. That is why we have set up Tribunals in most of the North-Eastern States where the determination of the foreign nationals who have come and settled there, is being done by the Tribunals If the Tribunals take mora time, I can understand that. But, that is the only procedure which is now available. Now, what we can do is either we have to stop then at the border or we have to adopt a legal procedure which is. prescribed under the Act.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, my second supplementary *is* this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the tribals of the entire North Easem region have the feeling of being swamped by outsiders especially illegal migrants from Bangladesh, and that they are being forced to submit to a situation of demographic imbalance. There is a consequent insurgency in most of the North-Eastern State forcing the Government to think of constituting a separate security zone comprising all the North-Eastern States with reserve forces near Guwahati. In this background, why is the Government hesitating to seal the Bangladesh Border? I would also like to know what the assessment of the Government is as to how many Bangladeshis are coming per year to the North-:Eastem States.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN; Sir, the reply is absolutely clear on this point. Actually, the Government of India is very keen that all these foreign nationals . who are forcibly coming to India and abating problems for us, should be evicted at a proper stage. There was a stage when the Bangladesh Government did not accept the position that there were any infiltrators from the Bangladesh area. Now, they have accepted that position. We have decided on a diplomatic level what needs to be done and what formalities need to be completed. There are some people who come with valid visas. They overstay here and thereafter get lost and nobody knows where these people have gone. These rules were relaxed specially in the context of the friendliest relations that we had with Bangladesh at one time. That is why all these' Bangladeshis came and settled here. Nov, it is becoming a problem for us. That is why some new procedure will have to be found to tackle this problest.

Either we should stop them at the border or the Tribunals which have been set up should be expedited, who should be able to decide who the foreigners are and who has to go back.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: But do we have any assessment of the number of Bangladeshis co'ming into our country every year?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, it will be very difficult because surreptitiously a large number of them come. If the figures of those who cross in border are required, I have got those figures. But that is only a part of it. Actually, that is not the whole truth. The whole truth is that a large number of Bangla-deshis come surreptitiously through illegal channels and that is why it is very difficult to keep track of those people who have been crossing over.

SHRI DAVID LEDGER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my supplementary arises out of the second and the third paragraphs of the reply given by the hon. Minister Sir, we are all aware that after six years of agitation against the foreign nationals, the Assam Accord was signed on I5th August, 1985, at the instance of our la'e Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Sir, clause 9 of the Assam Accord provides for (a) erection of physical barriers like wells, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles, (b) patrolling by the security forces all along the international border and (c) setting up an adequate number of check-posts for this purpose and also for construction of border roads all along the international border to facilitate patrolling by the security forces. I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether the walls and barbed-wire fencing have been erected, and if so, the! details thereof; and (b) what the number of check posts that have been set up in the international border with Bangladesh and (c) Sir, the Minister's reply refers to the construction of border roads. I would like to know the length of the horder road so far enected in the Bangladesh border both at the Dhubri sector and the Karimganj lector.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the targe* for the construction of roads on tbe border was 2,484 Jems, out of which 875 kms have been completed. In the barbed-wire fencing, it was 896 kms. out of which 283 kms. have been completed. Actually, the whole work has been entrusted to the respective State Governments and it is the responsibility of the State Government to expedite and see to it that the both border roads and fencing are completed well in time. They have also to erect observation posts and see to it that proper vigilance * also kept on the border.

श्री अजीत जोगी : सभापति महोदय, आजादी के पहले भारत और बंगलादेश एक ही देश थे । इसलिए लोगों के पारंपरिक संबंध बहुत पुराने हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब लोग सीमा पार करके यहां आते हैं, यदाकदा ऐसी परिस्थितियों में भी आते हैं जब वहां अत्यंत संकट बढ़ने के कारण, मानवीय कारणों से वे सीमा पार कर के भारत में आते हैं । ऐसी परिस्थिति में यदि हम स्ट्रिक्टली इल्लीगल इम्मीग्रेंट की परिभाषा लगाएंगे तो जिन कठिनाइयों के कारण, जिन तकलीफों के कारण, जिस शोषण, अन्याय और अत्याचार के कारण वे सीमा पार कर के भारत में आते हैं, उसकी तरफ हम मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से हम अनदेखी करेंगे । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कुछ ऐसे प्रकरणों में जबकि मजबूरी में लोग सीमा पार करके भारत में आते हैं, कोई नर्मी का रुख सरकार की तरफ से अपनाया जाता है या जाएगा ?

श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण : सभापति महोदय, यह बात सच है कि कुछ ऐसी इकोनोमिक कंपलशस हैं जिनके कारण बहुत सारे लोग सीमा पार करके अपने देश में आते हैं लेकिन अब उनकी संख्या इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि वहां की जो लोकल पापुलेशन है वह माइनॉरिटी में आ गई है और जो इनफिल्ट्रेटर्ज हैं वह मेजोरिटी में आ गये हैं । अगर यह पोजीशन हो तो केवल मानवीय दृष्टिकोण का एक ही बाजू अख्तियार नहीं किया जा

सकता है । दोनों तरफ से विचार होना आवश्यक है इसलिए वहां के रिस्पेक्टिव स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से हम बार बार कहते हैं कि मानवता का दृष्टिकोण जरूर रखें लेकिन उसके साथ साथ आपकी डेमोग्राफिक पिक्चर इतनी टिल्ट न हो कि वहां के लोकल हमारे लिए एक पोलिटिकल प्रोब्लम बन जाएं । अब तो वहां बंगलादेशीज और लोकल्ज दोनों के झगड़ों की वारदातें उस एरिया में हम को नजर आ रही हैं । यह चीज अगर नहीं होनी है तो वक्त के ऊपर ही इसके बारे में इलाज करना बहुत जरुरी है ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALJTA: Sir, in the IMDT Act which was passed by Parliament, there is a provision for deportation of illegal migrants who are determined by the Illegal Migrants Determination Tribunal, I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of foreigners who have been detected and deported to Bangladesh up till now.

SHRI S B. CHAVAN: Sir, I have got the figures with me. The number of enquiries taken up for investigation is 2,88,000. The number of enquiries completed 's 2,37,000. The number of cases referred to the Tribunal is 25,445. The number of cases disposed of by the Tribunal is 12,011. The number of persons detected to be illegal migrants is 8,871 and the cumber of Illegal migrants who were deported is 1,219

Review of National Population Policy

*147. SHRI SANATAN BISI:
SHRI IQBAL SINGH:†

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refewed the existing National Population Policy to know its success or otherwise;

(b) if so, what are the deatils thereof; and

(c) what modifications, if any, are contemplated by Government in the National Population Policy?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Iqbal Singh,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY, WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): to (c) A Group of Experts constituted by the Department of Family Welfare in July, 1993, to prepare a pieliminary draft of the National Population Policy, has submitted its Report on 24th May, 1994. The Report has been tabled in the Rajya Sabha on 14th June, 1994. Consultation with States/U.Ts. and other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India has been initiated.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : आनरेबुल सर, यह मंत्री जी का अभी जो उत्तर आया है इससे देश के हालात के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं चल सकता कि कैसे इन्होंने रिपोर्ट रखी और किस ढंग से यह रिपोर्ट बनी। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की जनसंख्या निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है। इससे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति में बाधा पड़ रही है । जनसंख्या की वृद्धि में कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है । स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से लेकर अब तक देश में जो भी जनगणना हुई है उससे यह बात साबित होती है कि देश की जनसंख्या निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है । सन् 1961 में यह जनसंख्या 43.92 करोड़ थी और 1971 में 54.82 करोड़ थी । इसी तरह से 1981 में 68.52 करोड़ थी और 1991 में यह बढ़कर 85.50 करोड़ हो गयी । जिस तरह से यह जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है तो सन् 2001 तक यह 106.50 करोड़ हो जाएगी । इतनी वृद्धि से 1.30 करोड़ जब आबादी बढ़ रही है तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे हर साल इस देश में एक और आस्ट्रेलिया पैदा हो रहा है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि इससे जो बेरोजगारी आवास, आद्यान्न, कपड़े और शिक्षा आदि की समस्याएं हो रही हैं इनको कैसे, किस ढंग से हल कर सकेंगे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक और कौन-कौन से उपाय किए हैं ताकि पता चल सके कि यह बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि रुकी है ?